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Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the specification as follows:

At paragraph [0040]:

In Comparative Example 4 and Examples 7 and 8, in which a diazonium additive was employed, thermally sensitive formulations were prepared as indicated in Table V (parts by weight). Each formulation containing 4% by weight of solids was coated with a #3 RK wire wound rod onto a grained and anodized 0.30 mm aluminum substrate to provide a dry coverage of 100 mg/ft². Each formulation in the table included FC430 (10% in water), a fluorosurfactant obtained from 3M. The resulting plates were allowed to air dry. A test image was written onto the plate at 300 mJ/cm² using a ~~Creo Trendsetter~~ CREO TRENDSETTER plate setter. A strong sulfur-related effluence was detected during and immediately after imaging in Comparative Example 4. A very mild significantly reduced effluence was detected during and immediately after imaging in Examples 7 and 8.

At paragraph [0042]:

In Comparative Example 5 and Example 9, in which an iodonium additive was employed, thermally sensitive formulations were prepared as indicated in Table VI (parts by weight). Each formulation in the table included FC430 (10% in water). The printing plates were prepared as described in Comparative Example 4 and imaged at 500 mJ/cm² using a ~~Creo Trendsetter~~ CREO TRENDSETTER plate setter. A very mild sulfur-related effluence was detected during and immediately after imaging in Comparative Example 5. The effluence was completely eliminated during and immediately after imaging in Example 9. The imaged printing plates were used to produce at least 1,000 printed sheets of good quality on the A. B. Dick press.

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At paragraph [0043]:

In Comparative Examples 6-8 and Example 10, in which a copper(I) additive was employed, thermally sensitive formulations were prepared as indicated in Table VII. The same formulation was used for Comparative Example 9 as for Comparative Example 8 except that compound IV was used instead of compound V. Example 11 was the same as Example 10 except that the compound used was compound IV. In all the examples of Table VI, the printing plates were prepared as described in Comparative Example 4. Each plate was imaged at 830 nm on a plate setter like the commercially available ~~Cree-Trendsetter~~ CREO TRENDSETTER (but smaller in size) using 4 doses: 364, 447, 579, and 820 mJ/cm². A very faint sulfur-related effluence was detected during and immediately after imaging in Comparative Examples 6 and 9. A much stronger effluence was detected in Comparative Examples 7 and 8. The effluence was completely eliminated during and immediately after imaging in Examples 10 and 11.